

BEAUTIFUL SOUP

"Beautiful soup, so rich and green—waiting in a hot tureen."

How our mouths used to water as we read these lines in Alice in Wonderland!

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CONGRESS PREPARED TO DECLARE PEACE

Senator Knox and Representative Porter Agree on Course at Next Session.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 7.

All is ready for prompt action on a resolution to establish a separate peace between the United States and Germany at the extra session of Congress.

On the first day Congress convenes on the call of President Harding there will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Knox (Pa.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution declaring that a state of peace exists between the two nations. It will be in the identical form in which it was voted by President Wilson following its enactment in both branches of Congress by a large majority. It failed to pass the House by the necessary two-thirds after the President's disapproval.

An agreement to adopt that course was reached today in a brief conference by Senator Knox with Representative Porter. It is understood the idea meets approval of Senator Lodge, Republican Senate leader, and Representative Mondell, Republican floor leader of the House.

The leaders fully expect President Harding to ask for the enactment of the peace resolution in his annual message to Congress. They base this belief on utterances of Mr. Harding during his campaign, in which he said in substance that he would sign such a resolution just as soon as it was presented to him by Congress.

An understanding on the form the resolution would take was necessary for the reason that in the last session the House passed the resolution in one form and the Senate amended it by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the complete text of the Knox resolution as it was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House accepted the Senate amendment, so the resolution was presented to Mr. Wilson in precisely the form in which it was approved by the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate.

Approval of the peace resolution by the present Congress by an overwhelming majority is certain, and of course President Harding would sign it. The last Congress favored such a resolution by a large majority, but not quite large enough to enact it over the veto of President Wilson. Only a few votes were lacking in the House for the necessary two-thirds. In the Senate, where the political division was much more closely divided, the resolution passed by a vote of 49 to 55.

The President vetoed the measure late in May, 1920. It was brought up on May 28 by Representative Porter in an attempt to approve it in spite of the veto, but could not command the necessary two-thirds majority.

No attempt has been made to take further action since it seemed certain that if it were again presented to the President he would veto it again.

Representative Porter expressed the hope today that the resolution for peace with Germany would be among the first for President Harding to sign, adding that he would do everything in his power to bring that about.

Senator Knox is known to be ready to further every move for the approval of the resolution for which he made a fight in the early session of Congress last year.

SIMONS OFFER IS RIDICULED IN LLOYD GEORGE'S ANSWER

Continued from First Page.

proposal for five years; it is a proposal for five weeks.

"It is subject to other conditions which I don't want to dwell upon at the present moment, because I have not elaborated upon the proposals with regard to guarantees of German trade. I do not examine those now because the first condition is in itself a complete demonstration of the fact that instead of settling anything we are unsettling. We are not looking ahead a couple of months let alone five years. Then what happens after the end of five years? Supposing High Sillesia voted in favor of remaining in Germany and supposing we were ready to accept the conditions about German trade and all went well for five years, what happens afterward?"

"After five years we have not even conditions; not even one figure; not even a precise method of arriving at a figure. There is no minimum even. It is perfectly vague. There is nothing to be gained by the Allies, especially those who want to raise money for repairing their ravaged country, and there is nothing on which we could raise one paper franc in the market or in the proposals made—not one, letting alone the old mark. There are some indications which are disquieting; for instance, it is part of the five year proposal that Germany should pay even the low figures fixed for annuities in those five years not out of her current revenue but by means of loans she is to borrow. By borrowing the mortgages her future will be mortgaged—must be mortgaged—with guarantee of priority to those who lend, even over reparations. So what happens after five years? That Germany, not anticipating that she will be able to pay out of her current revenue for the first five years, shall have mortgaged her income for years to come in order to pay the annuities of the first five years."

"Now, that is only an indication of what is in the German mind as to what is likely to happen after five years. There is no other test. There is no other promise, and there is only one certainty. We have been asking for some sort of a certainty, but there is only one certainty, and that is the certainty that it will be inadequate."

"But there are certain significant sentences used by Herr Simons which show clearly that Germany has not yet faced her problem. He talked about the enormous sacrifices which will be necessary for Germany to make in order to pay the annuities for the first five years. Let me give the case of Great Britain and France."

Compares Allies' Burdens.
"Even if High Sillesia is torn entirely from the side of Germany, Germany will have a population which will be 10,000,000 in excess of Great Britain, even if you include Ireland. This year we have about a little over a million unemployed here. That is the result of the war, but we have to find, for paying debt charges and for pensions and disability allowances \$500,000,000."

"If Germany carries out the Paris proposals this year she will have to find \$120,000,000, not only for Great Britain, but for all the Allies—one-fourth what Great Britain alone has to find, with one million men unemployed, for war debt charges and pensions."

"The case of France is more striking. France in addition to her war debt charges and heavy pension list has to find 12,000,000,000 francs for repairing the devastated areas. She must find it this year or leave those provinces un-

stored. Germany would have to find, therefore, this year only one-ninth of what France has to find—one-ninth for the whole Allies of what France has to find for herself for the charges of war—and we are told that the effort Germany puts forth with her 55,000,000 population as against France with 42,000,000 or 43,000,000, is a colossal sacrifice."

"Germany has not yet realized the essential facts of the situation, and that is what impressed me more each time I have attended these conferences and heard these proposals made."

"I am quite prepared to make allowances for the difficulty in paying beyond the frontiers. That is not a question of sacrifice; that is a difficulty of currency that can be easily overcome by any well thought out arrangement for deducting from the price of German sales to the allied countries a portion of the purchase money."

"Another very significant part of Dr. Simons' speech in view of the character of his proposals, was his refusal to accept on behalf of Germany the responsibility for the war, which is the very basis of the treaty of Versailles. Not did he refuse to accept that basis, but he appealed to history for a revision of the sentence."

"When does history begin? When I see a proposal limited by five years it leaves an uneasy feeling in my mind that there is an inclination in Germany to consider the possibility of history beginning five years hence, and the appeal for a revision of that sentence being one of the considerations to end that short period."

"The Allies cannot possibly enter into any discussions on that basis. The responsibility of Germany for the war is fundamental. The whole treaty of Versailles depends upon it, and unless Germany—whatever she may think of the verdict—be prepared to accept it then no arrangement made can give confidence between the parties and restore that atmosphere of neighborly good will which is essential to the peace of Europe."

"The Paris proposals represented a considerable abatement of the full claims of the Allies, but the abatement was made in order to insure settlement. As I have already indicated to Dr. Simons, we are willing to discuss with Germany at length the period of the annuity. We are willing to discuss with Germany any other method besides the 12 per cent for adjusting the annuity to German prosperity. But we must insist upon the settlement of two questions."

Definite Terms Demanded.
"The first is the amount of the payments or the factors which should determine those amounts automatically according to the prosperity of Germany. What those factors should be we are prepared to discuss. Whether the index to German prosperity should be 12 per cent on her exports or some other method of arriving at that essential element we are prepared to discuss, but we must have something that will either determine the amount or will determine an index that will settle a variable amount."

"The second point, upon the settlement of which we must now insist, is the method of payment. A mere paper agreement promising payment is unsatisfactory and insufficient. It would mean endless disputes. We must arrange how the moneys are to be paid so that there will be no possibility of further discussions or quarrels."

"We have plenty of paper money in our various countries, and we do not want to dilute further our currency with paper promises. Those are two questions which must be settled between Germany and ourselves, and settled immediately."

"The proposals put forward by Dr.

To Use Further Coercion if Germany Resists

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7.—The allied troops sent into the Rhine ports will be the minimum necessary to maintain order. Germany will be notified that the troops will be withdrawn immediately the allied conditions are accepted. If Germany maintains an attitude of passive resistance the allied governments will examine further means of coercion.

The new customs levy on the Rhine at the bridgeheads will be established by the Interallied Rhine Commission, of which Major-Gen. Henry T. Allen is the American member. A plan has been worked out in all details and will begin to operate Thursday.

Simons do not carry out any of these objects. They are neither the Paris proposals nor their equivalent. I am afraid—and Dr. Simons will forgive me for saying this—is not really in a position to negotiate. He represents, and he is returning to report to public opinion which is not ready to pay this debt."

"In the interests of the Allies, in the interests of Germany and in the interests of the world we must have a settlement, we must have a definite settlement and we must have an immediate settlement. Proposals such as those we have heard are not a settlement. They simply evade and postpone settlement, and very regretfully we have come to the conclusion that sanctions must be put into operation immediately."

Simons Answers With Protest.

Dr. Simons rose as the Premier closed his address and said: "If I am expected to make a short statement in reply to what Mr. Lloyd George said may I ask permission to retire with the members of my delegation for a short deliberation?"

"Yes, Certainly," said Lloyd George. "How long do you think you will want?" "About a quarter of an hour," replied Dr. Simons.

The Germans then withdrew. The conference was resumed at 6:05 P. M. On his return Dr. Simons said: "I must say with regret that to-day also our new proposals have been mistaken. For us just as for you there are disadvantages in the provisional settlement, beyond doubt. But we have taken the refusal of such provisional settlement under pressure. Your ultimatum, which ended to-day, forced us to come forward with definite proposals."

"We should have preferred to put before you a plan for a total arrangement—a plan like that with which we originally started. Even now we should prefer to come forward with a plan for a total arrangement, but we regret to say we have no second proposals in our pocket, and this is the reason why we had to try to find a new way—a way which we have striven to find both here in the delegation and in the Cabinet in Berlin."

"I may state here we have been refused even a short delay. From this fact it appears already that there is no

foundation for the fear that we should want to make use of the provisional settlement to strive toward revision of the whole treaty after a lapse of those five years.

"On the contrary, the German nation has undertaken its obligation of making reparation and it is ready to fulfill the whole of its obligation to the limits of possibility. We are, therefore, ready to enter upon the idea of the president of this conference to furnish the Allies part of the means which would be required for the purposes of reparation by laying hold of part of the purchasing prices of German goods delivered to allied countries as a reparation account."

"I have submitted and recommended this proposal from my Government and can only say that I regret that this proposal should have been discredited in the public opinion of Germany by having been placed by you among the sanctions taken against Germany."

"We agree with the president of the conference also as to the point that it would be advisable as quickly as possible to get fixed sums determined and to get also determined the factors of the various payments in case of economic recovery which Germany may have to make toward reparation."

"We further agree to your intention to set up the examination method fixed for the varied payments to different countries. Also these points, in our opinion, should be deliberated by joint committee experts as soon as possible, and I can only state that it is a pity when these experts are going to meet in an atmosphere in which they will be embittered by sanctions which are to be put into force against us."

"I feel obliged at this moment, when sanctions are definitely going to be put in force against us once more, to enter with all due stress a protest against this your procedure."

CUBAN CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

BOAZ LONG, American Minister, to Consult C. E. Hughes.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PALM BEACH, March 7.—Boaz Long, United States Minister to Cuba, who came here from Havana last night, left to-night for Washington. Minister Long will confer there with the new Secretary of State regarding the political and financial situation in the island Republic.

Mr. Long would not comment on the situation in Cuba except to say that "conditions appeared to be improving."

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"Things did look desperate; the last of her pupils had quit—their fingers got like ice. And each pupil meant a dollar an hour!"

"The studio stove isn't big enough," I said. "That room's an icebox."

"I'll get prices on hot-water heat," decided Jane.

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